American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

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For the American Farmer.

RUST AND HESSIAN FLY.

E. S. Md. July 10, 1843.

Mr. Editor—Some recent publications in the American Farmer, disclosing strange phenomena in the animal as well as the vegetable economy, which have been observed by highly respectable agriculturalists, in the course of their professional attentions, claim a few remarks.

The first in the list, is the supposed discovery of the infection of the "wheat" plant, by "malaria," producing the disease called "Rust." Tho' this is advanced in the shape of an hypothesis, yet it forms the basis of a theory which seems to be much relied on by the author, as affording a true solution of the pathological problem, why—what is—and whence comes this fatal and frequent disease.

The author supposes, that the malarious infection enters into the general circulation of the plant, and manifests itself upon the cuticle, as eruptive fevers in animals; and that this occurs when the absorbents of the stalk of wheat, are in active operation, and the state of the weather, such as to produce "malaria."

Against this pathological view, which would, if well founded, make a new era in the science of vegetable physiology, the following objection must have escaped the attention of the author while he was entertaining this new idea:

In the twelve months of the year, not one perhaps, is more exempt from "malaria," and its effects, than the month of June, in which, exclusively, the "rust" of the wheat plant occurs.

Malaria, tho' defying the skill of the best chemical analyst, to detect its presence, in the atmosphere, is admitted very generally, to be the product of organic decomposition; and its presence is known only by its effects, which unfortunately are too sensibly experienced by the human œconomy to be mistaken: man is notoriously the most delicate *malariometer*, which nature or art has afforded us; by this standard, it may be safely concluded, that malaria is not present, in any appreciable degree in our climate in the month of June; at which time exclusively the wheat plant suffers under the affection called "Rust."

At that season, too, the generally healthy or vigorous state of vegetable life, so adversary to their decomposition, and to the malarious products thereof, forbids the probability, and perhaps the possibility of the truth of a theory founded upon the presence of such a cause *then* in operation.

The author remarks that hot, damp weather generates "malaria;" it is true that heat and moisture are two of the chief agents of the vegetable dissolution, whereby the atmosphere may become infected with this fatal poison; but it is equally true that the *vital* principle, in their healthy condition, resists the chemical action upon these bodies; in their *June* condition, they cannot suffer decomposition, generally, sufficient to produce a *prevalence* of that poison, competent to manifest itself, in a desolating epidemic upon the vegetable, or animal creation: such effects are witnessed only at the close of the annual cycle of the vegetable life, when the functions of their organism, are impaired, or destroyed, and they are no longer capable of resisting chemical action.

Be these reflections upon the source of malaria, correct or erroneous, it is certain, that its presence is not proved, but, on the contrary, its absence is established by the most delicate standard before named. Until the period of the general vegetable decay, it is true, individuals may suffer at any season of the year, under the impression of this virus, which is known to produce the autumnal endemic of a malarious section of country: yet it is generally admitted, that it had been received, and lain dormant, from the period of the usual and critical season.

Hence it would seem, that but little confidence can be attached to the author's theory of the cause of "Rust," in wheat, as the cause assigned has no existence, when the fatal effect is produced.

The next anomaly in nature, as I suppose it may be termed, is "the *vegetable generation* of an *animal*," which a late correspondent of the American Farmer says, is confirmed by several years close investigation, i. e. that the "Hessian fly" is not produced from the *eggs* of any insect, but that it is the product of the "grain," as much so, as "the root, the stalk, or the blade."

The author, in anticipation, excuses incredulity, by the known difficulty of overcoming long settled opinions, and of "removing prejudices, &c." The author says, it is not proved that the "flaxseed" appearances are the eggs deposited on the wheat, tho' he says such is the common opinion. In this he certainly errs—the common opinion holds these flaxseed appearances, not to be eggs, but the chrysalis of the insect, the *second* state from the *larvæ*, which in common opinion are produced from the eggs; he adds, "the most that has been discovered, is the flaxseed and worm states; *after* which," he says, "the ravages are witnessed, and the fly is seen upon the young wheat." It happens, in fact, that after *this*, "the flaxseed state," the insect then in the fly state, commits no ravages at all, by eating, but simply, in this, the parent state, makes love, deposits the fruits, and dies." This course of its existence is taught by observation, as well as by *analogy*, on *which* he seems to rely for the support of his theory, which is, unfortunately, in repugnance to analogy, in all its ramifications.

The fact stated by the author, of the gummy substance, discovered on his fingers, from the young twigs of the rose bush, is referable to the deposit of the aphis, whose entire genus deposit their progeny in that manner; and often so clustered and continuous as to resemble the epidermis of the twig, which, a good microscope will readily discover.

The author's next fact in support of his new zoological theory, is the insect in the "garden pea." How is it possible, he asks, it should be there? A similar problem was once raised by a proud monarch, in olden times, as to a culinary envelopement; but, in the case before us, the solution is not difficult.

This family of insects (the pea bug) have a tube and sharp pointed piston, at their tails, by which they may pierce their peculiar nidus, and deposit their eggs with as much ease and rapidity, as a house fly can blow a piece of meat: like the curculio and many others, they act slyly, and by night, and are not seen to perform the operation. These numerous insects (the family of "curculio") make similar phenomena, which he also adduces, of the worm in the peach, plum, &c. &c. and of the "nuts," which he calls into his aid, in their soft young state.

But, the most inextricable difficulty of the new theory is yet to come.

He says, "when the union of the *animal* with the *vegetable* is finally dissolved, by the *regular laws of nature*, by the death of the *vegetable*, *then* the animal becomes capable of *laying eggs*, which eggs produce, not the *same kind* of insect, as its parent, but, one of a *higher order*;" —rising of course, from one that is preyed upon, to one that seizes the spoil. Thus it seems, ascending in "*the regular progress of nature*," is derived the "Hessian fly," the "musquitoe hawk," the "sparrow hawk," and "the eagle," and so forth.

Hence it would seem infallibly clear, that this formidable enemy to the wheat crop, must shortly become *extinct*—but yet another difficulty occurs to mar this joyful hope: i. e. if this new theory be true, how is it, that this pestiferous insect has continued so long to propagate itself under the old theory of "like producing like," it cannot be presumed, that for so many years as this fly has been known, the *chemical action* of heat and moisture, (his two great agents of animal generation,) *upon vegetable matter*, could have produced the *precise Hessian Fly alone*. In truth, where will his *regular progress of nature begin?* is a fearful question.

The case he states of the fly being diverted from a lot of wheat in which it was already abundant, to a lot of oats, is directly in the face of his theory, "that a *new order* of insects arises from the eggs of the *old*." It must necessarily have been (by his own stating) the *eggs* of the old parent "*Hessian Fly*," that produded other *Hessian Fly*, which migrated from the wheat to the oats; as, neither the eggs, nor the small inactive larvæ, nor the flaxseed, could have been capable of such a journey; and the new migrating swarm must have deposited their new stock of eggs, producing the numerous larvæ which ravaged the oats—in this state alone does the insect commit its ravages. Hence, here were two generations, propagated in the *old way*, and no change of *order* in the insect, in either; but the identical "Hessian Fly" with all its bad habits and characteristic voracity.

The author considers the various insects, as merely *different stages* of their existence; he says, "let us pass on to another stage of the animalculæ production," viz. the "weevil," coming out of the wheat—or, he continues, "to speak more philosophically, it is the *animal principle* of the *grain*, separating itself from its combination with the *vegetable principle*," &c. he adds, "this weevil does not, I apprehend, proceed farther, in the *progress of its nature*; because it is brought forth, under *circumstances rather artificial*"—yet, he relies upon "*analogy*" and the "*regular progress of nature.*"

Moreover, the "weevil," I know, is seen in swarms, coming out, and upon heaps of wheat, in its parent state, fully winged and of consequence in its final state of existence, and can do no more than deposit its eggs and die—but, according to the author, as grain is no longer its suitable food, it repairs to the pastures, for its *then* proper food; and if there not supplied, its farther advances in the progress of nature are interrupted, and it dies.

Further remarks, which might be made, to show the inconsistencies of this new theory of the author, are considered unnecessary—and it would not have been thus far noticed, but, for the high commendations it received, apparently from the editorial hand.

Agricultor.

Trial of Reaping Machines.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

That the public may be rightly informed in regard to the trial of Hussey's and M'Cormick's Reaping Machines, I think it proper for me to give you an account of that trial, and of my other operations near Richmond, Va. in the harvest just past.

On my arrival in Richmond on the 22d of June, I went immediately to the farm of Henry Temple, esq. to see one of M'Cormick's machines operate, Mr. Temple having purchased one. Mr. T. informed me that he had stopped his machine because it would not cut his tangled wheat. I informed him I was seeking an opportunity to cut wheat myself; he then conducted me to the adjoining farm of John Watkins, esq. who had a field of wheat also much tangled and fallen; both Mr. Temple and Mr. Watkins concurred in the opinion that no machine made by man

could save such wheat. At my solicitation my machine was sent for; the following will show the result:

Ampthill, 24th June, 1843.

I yesterday had the satisfaction of working Mr. Hussey's wheat cutting machine, and without hesitation believe and say that no machine now in use can surpass its operations. The wheat cut on my farm was in every direction except erect. The work done by it was greatly to my satisfaction, and I highly recommend it as advantageous to farmers generally. JOHN WATKINS.

Mr. Watkins is said to be one of the best farmers in Virginia, and Mr. Lisle, his neighbor, also an observing and judicious farmer, and both well acquainted with M'Cormick's machine, and had seen it work from day to day on Mr. Temple's farm, each engaged of me machines for themselves for next year.

My machine was then taken to Goochland county, in company with M'Cormick's. They both cut on the evening of the 27th June, in the intervals between showers of rain on the farm of Dr. Wight. It does not become me to say what others thought on that occasion, but the feeling manifested by the company was very satisfactory to me. This was on an island on James River, where my machine had been placed with great labor and difficulty, on account of the bridge being carried away by a flood. In the meantime a field had been selected by M'Cormick, particularly suited to his own machine; tangled wheat was carefully avoided, where my machine could have shown its superiority, and a challenge given. My machine being in the situation described, I concluded to rely on a small machine which I had also brought with me from Baltimore. I had made it as an experiment to ascertain what I could do towards furnishing machines at a low price—I had confidence in it, altho' it had never cut five rods, and myself unpractised in its use. Two very ordinary mules were furnished me, which worked badly, while M'Cormick had a trained team and hands. I never made a worse display. I had entire confidence in the good intentions of the committee, but believe they were too precipitate; they of course thought otherwise, altho' they were cautioned against a hasty decision by other gentlemen on the ground, who informed them that I had a better machine, and of its superiority over M'Cormick's in several particulars, which could not possibly be shown on that particular occasion. By this hasty decision, I think the public misled, and myself injured, yet I cheerfully exonerate the committee from any intention to mislead the public or injure me—they are gentlemen whom I highly esteem and respect. Subsequent to the trial, Col. Gooch, one of the committee, informed me that the material point which influenced the decision of the committee was the fact of my stopping a quarter of an hour on the far side of the field, which was construed as my inability to get along. The fact was this: I came into the field with the machine set for cutting low, expecting to find tangled grass, but finding none, and the wheat tall, I resolved at once to raise the cutters, which I did; that was what I stopped for. The committee being at a distance under a shade tree, did not know the cause of my stopping. Another objection to my machine was, that the wheat must be bound as fast as cut; this is a recommendation with the best farmers I meet with, as the wheat should not lay one minute unbound, and the necesity of clearing a way for the machine, furnishes a constant and powerful stimulus to urge the binders to do their duty. Another objection mentioned by Col. G. was, that my team laboured hard; the fact was, the front bearing rested on the back of the shaft mule in addition to the weight of the driver; the two mules were poor in the extreme, and fretted much with the new kind of work, while M'Cormick had a trained team and bands. My best machine has forward wheels to take the bearing, and a tongue to gear the horses abreast.

After this trial, in which my very inferior machine worked so admirably that the committee had some difficulty in deciding between it and M'Cormick's best, I again put my best machine in operation, and I feel justified in believing, that if the committee had deferred their decision, it would have been different. I want nothing but fair play. It was never my purpose to proclaim the faults of other men's machines, but as M'Cormick has set the example in the Richmond papers, I will make a few comparisons between the two:

First—My machine will cut what would be termed a field of tangled wheat clean and expeditiously. M'Cormick's will not cut such wheat all, altho' it may take leaning wheat when it points exactly into his machine.

Second—The wheat falls into my machine of its own accord, while it is forced into M'Cormick's by revolving beaters, something like a water-wheel, thereby beating out the wheat when ripe.

Third—My machine can be drawn on a trot all day, if haste requires it, without increasing the labor of the rakers. M'Cormick's cannot be drawn so at all; if it could be drawn at a trot, the raker would have enough to do to trot after it, without having his labor increased four-fold in raking off the wheat; the beaters would also make fine work in threshing out the wheat.

Fourth—I admit that my machine cuts hard in wet grain, which I expect to remedy. M'Cormick admits no such thing, but when we cut wet grain together a gentleman of respectability who followed M'Cormick round the field, told me that he stopped twenty times in going round once to clear his machine—If this was an exaggeration, it proves something

Fifth—I want four horses to make the work light, and to drive fast when I please. M'Cormick pretends to want only two; he never drives fast, for he cannot. Subsequent to the trial before mentioned, we cut together in the same field, I with 4, he with 2 mules, nearly all day; the manager of the plantation informed me the next morning, that M'Cormick's team was seriously injured by fatigue, while mine were fresh, and had exhibited no material fatigue except when driven on a quick trot in rank wheat. This also proves something.

I will only add, that some of the committee who have seen the operation of my best machine since the trial of the inferior one, have expressed themselves to me in such a manner as to leave no doubt on my mind of the change in their opinion. OBED HUSSEY.

Baltimore, July 17, 1843.

From the Transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society.

ACRICULTURE OF INDIANA.

By Solon Robinson, Lake Court House.

Whether I can make an article worthy of a place in your next volume of the "Transactions," I am not certain. But "I'll try" to answer the third inquiry as applicable to my own vicinity, the north western part of Indiana. I must first give you an idea of the "prominent features" of the country.

This is the prairie region. The word prairie is French. The general impression, at least in the eastern States, is, that it means meadow; and that meadow means "level, wet, grass land." This impression is wrong; prairie means a country bare of trees; and in my opinion, it is the natural state of the land as left when the "great waters" receded from it. For instance, if the Falls of Niagara were swept away, the bed of Lake Erie would be a prairie. In time it would grass over—the timber would encroach upon the edges—the seeds of some trees would be wafted by the wind to the centre, and others carried by animals, and by and by groves would spring up here and there, dotting the sea of grass like islands in the sea of water.

None will suppose the bottom of the lake level, neither are the prairies; they are as commonly undulating as any other land; neither are they generally wet. In this particular, the soil varies as much as it does in any part of the State of New-York. That is, from the extreme of deep morass, covered with a growth of coarse grass and weeds, twelve or fifteen feet high, to the gravelly or sandy barren knoll—and here the word "barren," suggests an idea.

Large tracts of land in the prairie region are covered with a growth of scattering timber, void of undergrowth, and frequently not unlike an orchard or artificial park, the ground covered with grass; and these tracts are called "*barrens;*" but why so called, when the soil is of the best quality, I cannot explain.

Between the above extremes of quality of prairie land, there is of course almost every variety of soil suited to the wants of the husbandman. There is one universal characteristic—that is a deep strong, grass sod, and a mellow, loose, black vegetable mold. This has a depth varying from five inches to five feet, and a substratum varying from loose sand and gravel, of unknown depth, to that of the stiffest yellowish clay, slightly mixed with slate and sand gravel, or rather scales, and some few of lime, which is of uniform compactness after leaving the surface four or five feet, and require to be dug up with a mattock. This bed of clay uniformly rests upon beach sand or gravel; it varies in thickness from one to sixty feet; such is the character of the greatest portion of prairie land. This clay land being almost impervious to water, requires deep plowing and surface draining, and will then grow wheat with *the least labor or cost of any other land in the world.*

Of course the same description of land will produce all the other small grains and grasses (excepting a few that flourish best in sand,) in untold quantities.

Indian corn upon this variety of soil is only a medium crop. But roots of every description usually cultivated for feed in this latitude, and particularly Irish potatoes, (what an Irish bull to call them so,) grow with great luxuriance and richness.

The natural grass of the prairie *makes the best beef ever eaten*, and remarkably fine butter and cheese; it is also good for hay. There is no description of land upon which sheep do better. The outlet for the superabundant productions that the immense tracts of prairie in this region are capable of producing,is through the northern lakes and New-York canals, and down the St. Lawrence, &c.

"The present condition of agriculture" in this region, is such as you might expect in a country not a dozen years of age, as it regards the works of civilized life, when you bear in mind that all infants must "creep before they walk"—and that but a small portion of the first settlers in any new country *ever read.*

The great object, apparently, of the great portion of the cultivators, is to cultivate—no not cultivate—but to plant the greatest quantity of land with the greatest possible amount, not of labor and attention, but of the careless, slovenly, skinning system; raising grain to waste and straw to burn; moving barns to get away from manure; sowing wheat in November, to prove how easy it will die in March; sowing, and consequently reaping, wheat and chess in equal quantities, just to see how easily it can be separated in a good winnowing mill; keeping cattle in winter for the purpose of getting hides to tan in the spring.

But understand me, this is not the universal system, for "the spirit of improvement" is rapidly developing. Improvements in stock, tools and husbandry begin to be seen; farmers begin to think and read, and educate their children to be proud of, and able to maintain the dignity of their calling.

Now, sir, having told you something of the "condition and prominent features" of this region, need I say a word as to "the prospects of agriculture" upon the great, rich prairies of the West?

It appears to me that every discerning reader will discern that the prospects of agriculture are almost incomprehensible. Who can imagine the amount of the productions that the thousands of uncultivated acres will bring forth, when all are brought under the dominion of the husbandman who shall cultivate the land with scientific skill?

You, in the Empire State, should prepare for the coming events, the shadows of which you may now see dimly. If you intend to compete with the prairie farmer, who cultivates land of surpassing fertility at a cost of only a few shillings an acre for the purchase, you must break down your rail-roads and fill up your canals, or else we can deliver wheat at your own doors for 50 cents a bushel.

I will not attempt to say that, but I will ask you, what we can afford to raise wool for in a country where the summer pasturage costs nothing, and in a climate where the sheep will winter nine-tenths of the time upon rye and blue grass pasture.

What we can afford to raise beef for, you can easily "cypher up on the slate," when I tell you that I can buy calves at $1.50 each in the fall, and I can hire them wintered by contract for four years, at $1.50 each per year, making four year old steers cost $7.50 each, and as fat as grass can make them.

I might go on with details; but I do not think it necessary. I think I have said enough to occupy all the space that one individual should occupy in the pages of your Transactions.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

THE MILK CELLAR.

It is a curious fact, but by no means unaccountable, that in many parts of the country the milk *cellar* is superceding the *spring house*,—an appendage that has always been considered indispensable for the production of good butter, be the other qualifications of a farm and its appurtenances what they might. While on a visit to Wilmington, Delaware, I had occasion to remark the excellence of the butter at my friend's table, when he replied, he always

selected the best cellar butter at market, for the use of his family, giving it as his firm conviction, that butter made in a cellar, was far preferable to that made in a spring-house, its great recommendation being, in keeping sweet and good much longer, and retaining its fine flavour and color to the last, which spring-house butter would not do. And he observed, it is customary to account for the greater price which some dairymen obtain for their butter in the market, by saying it is *cellar butter;* instancing the fact, in the high character of that made by Mr. Bryan Jackson, near Newcastle, who never fails to obtain the top price of the market, for butter of the finest quality; he having a cellar that might be taken as a pattern for all that part of the country. Of course, it is readily admitted that much depends on the mode that is adopted in the management of the dairy, commencing with the breed and feed of the cows, and ending with the manipulations of the butter; but the idea is gaining ground, that the best butter is to be made in a cellar, all other circumtances being equal: a remarkable revolution in public opinion, truly.

On reconnoitering amongst my friends, I found that several of them had substituted the cellar for the spring-house; and I do not know one who is not satisfied with the arrangement, except it be where the cellar is dug in a damp soil, or has been most injudiciously opened to the well, the evaporation from which fills the room with constant moisture, which may be found adhering to the walls, the ceiling and the wood-work, the shelves, and particularly the inside of the door, causing a damp and clammy feel, and a nauseous, mouldy smell, which the butter imbibes, to its lasting injury: indeed no good butter can be made in such places. But another revolution is taking place, even amongst the advocates for the cellar: it is no longer thought necessary to dig the cellar very deep, or to arch it over with stone or brick, with an air passage through it for ventilation—a *vault*, as it is more properly then termed: it is found sufficient, if the cellar be sunk a few feet below the surface of the earth, with a wide and shallow window on each side, the botttom of it level with the ground outside; well protected with a wire guard to keep out vermin, large flies, &c., and provided with a close glazed sash, which can be opened and closed at pleasure, by lifting it up to the *ceiling*, who ought to be no higher than the top of the windows; so that the air of the cellar can be ventilated by opening the windows of the two opposite sides, according to the way the wind sets at the time, shutting them quickly when necessary; for in cold, windy, or damp weather, the sooner the windows are again closed, the better. Indeed, to the management of the cellar in this particular, much of the success of dairying is to be attributed; cold and damp air being unfriendly at the secretion of cream, and its proper and entire separation from the milk. Hence, therefore, it is a bad practice to set the pans on the brick floor of the cellar; they ought always to be placed around on shelves, about three feet in height, and these, after being well washed with hot water, should be wiped quite dry, that no mouldy evaporation might take place to spoil the butter. The air near the floor of a dairy is always impure, being loaded with acid vapours and putrid exhalations, the density of which confines it to the lowest part of the room; hence it is, that doors of some dairies are made with lattice work, that the air near the floor, as well as that near the ceiling, might be ventilated at the same time; these lattices being furnished with sliding panels, to be kept close in bad weather. The milk cellar ought always to have a northern aspect, and be well shaded by trees, nor growing too near the windows, so as to impede a dry current of air, or to create a moist atmosphere; this consideration being of more importance than would readily be imagined.

Cellars thus constructed and carefully attended, will, no doubt, supercede the use of spring-houses generally, before many years have passed away; by which the business of the dairy will be rendered more agreeable, less laborious, and far less inimical to the health of those, particularly of females, whose occupation it is to attend to its never ceasing duties. T. Miller.

Delaware, June 13th, 1843.

Seeds.

Every farmer should as far as possible raise his own seeds, as he will not only thereby avoid a considerable item of expense, but will, if there is proper care and skill used in their production, have such as may be depended upon. There are but very few of the cultivated vegetables and fruits, of which the seeds can be depended upon for the production of plants like the original, if other plants of the same family are permitted to blossom in the immediate vicinity. The cause of this is to be found in the effect which the fertilizing dust or pollen of flowers has on the germs or seeds, when different varieties are placed so near each other that intermixture takes place. It is in fact a real cross, as distinct as that of animals, and with as decided results. For the philosophy of the matter, we must refer to Prof. Lindly's work on Horticulture, or Rogers' Animal and Vegetable Physiology. Every farmer or gardener is aware that apples or peaches raised from seeds, are rarely like the fruit that produced them; that melons, squashes, &c. are apt to mix or degenerate, and that where several varieties of corn are planted together, intermixture is certain to take place. We had a fine opportunity of verifying this last result two years since, when we cultivated some twenty-four or five varieties of corn in a field as an experiment, to test the period of ripening qualities, &c., and the singular manner in which the different colors and qualities were blended, was both curious and instructive. In purchasing seeds from our agricultural seed stores, farmers are very frequently disappointed in the plants produced, a disappointment frequently owing to there not having been sufficient care taken while growing the seeds, in preventing the possibility of intermixture. Beets may be mentioned as an instance of this; as perhaps there are more failures in these seeds, and more instances of degeneracy with these than any others. It may be considered a rare instance of good fortune, if the man who purchases blood beet seeds, does not find when they grow up, that his roots are a coarse unpalatable article, of some shade between red and white, or perhaps yellow, and utterly unlike what he expected. We have found that this result has been prevented, if when the seed beets are set out, and the stalks shoot up, we examine them and select for preservation, those plants, the stems of which are of a deep red color; or when white or yellow are desired, selecting the purest of the kinds, and destroying the others at once. Planting for seed at such distances, that intermixture will not take place in the way pointed out, will also secure seed from deterioration; but this, except with professed seed growers, is not always convenient. The best way to keep the varieties of early cucumbers, summer and other squashes, &c., when grown as farmers usually produce them in their gardens, is to allow those that set the earliest, and of course nearest the root, to remain for seed. Experience shows that these are less liable to crossing and degeneracy than those that set later, owing perhaps to the number of other blossoms being smaller, and the danger of the fecundating pollen being transported by flies, bees, &c. proportionably less. One thing is clear; seedsmen cannot be too careful as to the quality of the seeds they put in the market. Carelessness as to the kind, or the purity, has an inevitable tendency to destroy all confidence in these necessary establishments, without which it is scarcely possible agriculture should reach the elevated position we trust that it is yet destined to reach in this country.—*Albany Cultivator.*

"The Cranberry."

The appended remarks on the Cranberry, will be read with interest.

Cranberry (*Vaccinium oxycoccus.*)

The species of Cranberry most commonly found in the United States is the *oxycoccus macrocarpus.* It is an indigenous, low trailing vine, grows wild in bogs and meadows, bearing a beautiful red berry of an exceedingly sour, though agreeable taste, much used in domestic economy for tarts and sweet-meats. The cranberry, says Mr. Kendrick, of Boston, is a plant of easy culture, and with but little expense, not a doubt exists that meadows which are now barren wastes, or yield nothing but coarse herbage, might be converted into profitable cranberry fields. According to Loudon, Sir Joseph Banks, who obtained this plant from America, raised, in 1831, on a square of 18 feet each way, 3½ Winchester bushels, which is at the rate of 460 bushels to the acre. Any meadow will answer. Captain Henry Hall, of Barnstable, has cultivated the cranberry 20 years. They grow well on sandy bogs after draining; if the bogs are covered with brush, it is removed, but it is not necessary to remove the rushes, as the strong roots of the cranberry soon overpower them. It would be well if, previous to planting, the land could be ploughed; Capt. Hall usually spreads on beach sand, and digs holes four feet asunder each way, the same distance as for corn; the holes are, however, deeper. Into these holes, sods of cranberry roots are planted, and in the space of three years the whole ground is covered. The planting is usually performed in autumn. Mr. F. A. Hayden, of Lincoln, Mass., is stated to have gathered from his farm, in 1830, 400 bushels of cranberries, which brought him in Boston market, $400.

An acre of cranberries in full bearing will produce over 200 bushels; and the fruit generally sells in the markets of Boston for $1.20 per bushel, and much higher than in former years. Although a moist soil is best suited to the plant, yet, with suitable mixtures of bog earth, or mud, it will flourish, producing abundant crops, even in any dry soil. There is said to be a variety of cranberry in Russia of superior size.

Cranberries abound in vast quantities in the moist prairies in Michigan and some of the Western States. By means of a newly invented rake, very simple in its construction and not expensive, 40 bushels may be gathered by one man in a day; and a cargo of 1500 bushels has been sent to one of the Atlantic States, from the northern part of Indiana, in a flat boat, at one time. The price which this product often commands in the markets of the cities along the Atlantic varies from $1 50 even up to $2 50 or $3 50 per bushel. They can be gathered at the west at an expense of not more than 50 cents per bushel. The duty on them in England is not more than 2 cents per gallon by direct trade.

The cranberry tree, or shrub, commonly called the *High-bush Cranberry* (*Viburnum oxycoccum*), is also indigenous to North America, and among other places in which it is found, are some of the western counties of New York. The blossoms are white, disposed in cymes, forming a flat surface from a common centre, and very beautiful. Its fruit is a berry about the size of the common cranberry, of a bright red colour, and very austere taste. They are valuable for pies, tarts, preserves, &c. The tree is propagated by seeds, layers, and suckers. (*Kenrick's Am. Orchardist*)

It may, with great ease, be transferred from its native forest to the yard or garden, flourishing in every kind of soil, whether wet, dry, sand, or clay. The shrub so much resembles the snow-ball as to be distinguished from it with difficulty. The fruit is but little if any inferior in flavour to that of the swamp cranberry, from which it differs in having a small pit or stone. For some purposes it is even preferable to the common cranberry. It grows in clusters which remain on the bush all winter.—*Phil. Encyclopedia.*

Poultry.—All descriptions of poulty receive too little attention, not that poultry houses and poultry yards are necessary, but that from the fair dame herself to the lord and master, all the cry is, cotton, cotton, cotton. Cotton will do wonders; it can carry itself by wind, by steam, by waggon, any where; it can purchase any thing, and has, from a wife up to a jack-knife; for women have married a cotton plantation, or husband with a mass of filth, to get the cotton.

If a poultry yard can be made, it were well to have a house in it large enough to roost your poultry; and make small boxes large enough for one nest—oak boards will do—or drive boards in the ground and cover; scatter them all about the yard, permitting hens to lay and set by themselves, and where they will not be disturbed. Want of gravel is more injurious than disease, and oats frequently worse than both. To keep out of the way of rats, make a rat proof coop, about four feet by six, floor and all complete; gather your young chickens—a good deal of trouble, this, for our fair dames—but frequently it is the only chance; and if their gruff lord and master will only provide the fixtures, all else will be done. Don't feed too freely—chickens once a day, turkies not at all after a week old, ducks several times. Confine hens in a coop for a week or so, then give them advantage of grass; insects, etc. will raise them. On their morning's pride turn turkies into field; gather them out of rain; and every night confine ducks in a square pen, until pin feathers are out, feed on fresh meat as often as convenient, if every day. Let every farmer's wife try to sell. It will help along; and more than this—the farmer could not run about spending time and cash, if his sweeter half would thus try "to keep along, keep moving," especially if "smiles and sweet words" would be her attendants, in her daily avocations. Much can be done in the present march to agricultural reform by the females, and this thing, is looked on aright and acted on too which is far better, by the ladies around Washington, Miss., for whom we bespeak every praise, and for the single, a choice of partner—master we say not—from the best in our land.—*West. Farm. & Gard.*

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

THE RUST AND THE HESSIAN FLY.—We take much pleasure in commending the communication of *Agricultor* to the careful perusal of our readers. It is from an old and esteemed correspondent, whose scientifical attainments and practical knowledge, entitle his opinions to the most profound consideration; but independent of these qualifications of the writer, the ability displayed in the present paper, is such, that, like good wine, it needs no bush.

From the concluding paragraph of our correspondent, we fear he labors under the misapprehension that we both approved and *endorsed* Mr. M'Kenney's theory; and as we should not like him to lie under such impression, we will take occasion to remind him, that though we maintained that the *essay* was "able, bold, original and ingenious," yet we *decorously* suggested that the reader might rise from its perusal without subscribing to all of its opinions. It was our intention to convey a respectful idea of our appreciation of the author's *ability*, without either committing ourself, or others, as to his doctrines. We read the paper with pleasure, because of its ingenuity and boldness, just as we would the speech of an eloquent advocate, who had made the worse appear the better cause, without in the least adopting his views. Indeed there were premises laid down in the essay, which we *believed* to be *erroneous*, and deductions drawn therefrom, which we *knew* to be *wrong*, because, being based upon foundations which were so, they necessarily partook of the nature of their paternity; but still there was that about Mr. M'Kenney's production, that commended it to our taste, and elicited from us the favorable expression of opinion which we made. But if the publication of Mr. M'K's. essay shall have been productive of no other good, it has effected one of intrinsic value; for it has warmed into activity, a pen which should never be permitted to repose in the inkstand, while agriculture offers so vast a field for its enlightening influence.

THE WESTERN FARMER AND GARDENER.—After a suspension of several months, this excellent periodical has again made its appearance. The difficulty of collecting the subscriptions due its proprietor occasioned the delay in its publication, and a crying shame it is that such a cause should have existed; but we are rejoiced to learn from the address accompanying the present number, that such arrangements have been made as will prevent all disappointment in future. To us, the Western Farmer and Gardener was ever a most welcome visiter, as we always found in its well excecuted pages matter at once pleasing and instructive; and then there was a decorum and gentlemanly air about its editorials that made us feel at home in its association. We tender to the proprietor and editor, as well as his accomplished assistant, the right hand of fellowship, and wish that their interesting work, as well as themselves, may live and prosper a thousand years.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FARMER.—A new agricultural monthly bearing the above title, published at St. Louis, Missouri, and edited by *J. Libby*, has reached us. Its mechanical execution is good, and what is still better, its selections are excellent and its editorials evincive of talent and industry. We greet it with our best wishes for its success and trust that the most sanguine expectations of its conductor will be more than realized.

THE FARMER'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA.—We are indebted to the politeness of our friend Col. *N. Hickman, No.* 88, *Baltimore street*, for the 11th number of this truly valuable work, and when we say that it is as good as its predecessors we pronounce the highest eulogium upon its merits that could be desired. We will repeat—every farmer who wishes to keep pace with the improvements of the age—or who may wish to read, understandingly, the various scientific publications connected with agricultural pursuits, should possess himself of a copy.

RESUSCITATION OF PEACH TREES.—An esteemed friend, who owns a fine estate in an adjoining county, informs us, that he has restored two choice Peach trees to vigorous health, by digging in around the roots of each tree, a peck of what he terms *fish-offal*. On the estate in question, there is a fishery, and it was to the captain of one of the crafts resorting there for fish, that our informant was indebted for the knowledge of the remedy. The trees had shown such evident signs of decay, both in the *yellowness* of their leaves, and general unthriftiness of appearance, as to create fears of their dying; but in a very few weeks after the application of the offal, they assumed an entirely changed appearance—the leaves became of a dark healthful *green* color, new shoots sprung forth, and every vestige of their disease has subsequently disappeared.

The *fish-offal* had, as all such refuse matter has, a portion of *salt* in it, and it is possible that to that mineral the cure effected, is, in a great measure, to be ascribed; and we are the more inclined to this opinion, as we learned some months since, through the same gentleman, that a Peach tree, on another of his farms, had been restored to health by occasional waterings with human urine. It may, however, be possible, that the ammonia generated by the decay of the fish may have contributed its share in the good work. The sickly hue of these trees may have been superinduced by a want of *potash* in the earth, and as salt, like lime and magnesia, will replace this in the soil, it is probable that the efficacy of the salt in the cases in question is referrible to its performance of this office.

PEACH TREES.—Those who have peach trees should examine the roots at their junction with the stocks this month, and the early part of the next, for worms, which may be destroyed by a sharp pointed wire or pen knife. This done, let a half gallon of ashes or lime, be well mixed with the earth dug out in exposing the roots, and then replaced. This done wash the body of the tree with a solution of potash, in the proportion of 1 lb to 5 gallons of water, or paint it with a mixture of flour sulphur and saltpetre, and complete the good work, by sowing 2 oz. of pulverized saltpetre and 14 oz of fine salt around each tree, for 5 or 6 feet *from* and *to* the trunk.

ORCHARDS.—All orchards not in culture should have the hogs turned into them to eat the falling fruit. In doing so thousands and tens of thousands of the insectiferous enemies of the apple will be destroyed in their embrio state. The trunks of the trees should also be rubbed thoroughly with a hard brush and then painted with a mixture of soft soap and flour of sulphur, in the proportion of 5 gallons of the former to one of the latter, and to make assurance doubly sure, lime (unslaked best) should be strewn pretty freely under the trees, not forgetting to sow with a heavy hand immediately around the trunks.

We often hear complaints made by farmers of the decay and death of their fruit trees, and to our mind the reason is obvious enough. It is *neglect*. Fruit trees, like animal and human bodies, have their enemies and diseases to contend against, and as they cannot doctor themselves, require that their wants should be supplied by their owners. If the treatment we recommend were resorted to twice or thrice a year, and orchards were not burthened with grasses or small grain, but subjected to row culture of some kind, we entertain not the slightest doubt but that even trees which are now enjoying a mere breathing existence, might be resuscitated into vigorous health, provided care were taken in judiciously pruning the decayed limbs and applying a proper composition to the wounds thus made.

FALL TURNIPS—We must again remind our brother farmers, that they should exert themselves to get in their fall turnips by the 25th of the present month, or as soon thereafter as possible. To delay until the 10th of August, as our seasons now are, is to endanger the crop.

Wheat Crop, U. S.—From a comparison of the accounts we have received from all quarters of our country, we incline to the opinion, that the *Wheat crop* of the United States will prove to be an average one. The grain already in, is of *excellent quality*, and notwithstanding the ravages by winter killing, the fly and rust, has turned out a very fair yield. The *rust* and *fly* which, at one time, created so much alarm, has done but inconsiderable injury. Thus far then, Providence has been bountiful to the tillers of the earth, from whom an overflowing measure of gratitude is due, and which we trust will be repaid in a spirit to render the offering acceptable.

Crops in Mississippi,—A communication in the Western Farmer states that "the prospect of the crops in Mississippi is flattering beyond all precedent, and without a great change commission merchants can this season sing their old song "*heavy crops*." The cotton crop is not only large but well squared, and for the season heavily bowled; even were it now to turn off dry, there would be nearly if not quite last year's crop of bowls, so large that they would be past shedding. Should it turn off dry and hot, there would be a vast quantity of squares cast; but that must be, for no cotton could support such a prolific bearing. Storms, or the army worm, may turn our joy to sorrow: even then our prospects for meat and bread will prevent any despondence—the crop of *corn* is greater than the most ardent ever hoped for; this county of Hinds will not be able with all her towns and villages, and the city of Jackson thrown in, to consume the corn; it must *beg* for purchasers at 25 cents a bushel." The writer thinks that *pork* will not be more than from 2½ to 3 cents by *retail*. This is a most pleasing picture in prospective, and we sincerely hope that nothing may intervene between this and the ripening of the respective crops to disappoint the hopes thus agreeably shadowed forth.

Agriculture of Indiana.—We copy from the *transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society*, a paper on this subject, from the pen of that excellent man and friend of agriculture, *Solon Robinson*, and bespeak for it an attentive perusal.

Crops in Canada.—The last number of the *British American Cultivator*, published at *Toronto*, Canada, says, that notwithstanding the backwardness of the season, the crops promise an *abundant return*. *Hay, spring wheat, Barley, oats*, and *peas* are remarkably fine, and will *exceed* the average of the last harvest. Of the *fall sown wheat*, the editor remarks, the average yield throughout western Canada will certainly not exceed 12 bushels per acre, though there are neighborhoods in which the entire wheat crop would come up to 20 bushels per acre, and an occasional field that will even yield its owner 40 bushels per acre. Should the weather prove favorable for the harvest, an extraordinary rise need not be anticipated in the article of breadstuffs for home consumption, as an unusual quantity of *spring wheat* was sown last spring, which of itself will be sufficient to supply the home demand.

Speaking of the probable demand for the *British Market*, the editor holds the following language:

"As the Canadian Corn Bill, has now become the law of the land, flour the produce of wheat *grown* or *manufactured in the province* will be admitted into the English market at a nominal duty *of one shilling per bushel*. Al-

though but little advantage can be had at present from this new arrangement, owing to the very *low* prices of breadstuffs in the English markets, yet it will prove itself to be a permanent boon to the colony."

Change in Soil by Grain Crops.

To discover the nature of the change produced in rich pasture land by a course of grain crops, Mr. Sinclair made the following valuable experiment:

"A space of 2 square yards of rich, ancient pasture land was dug to the depth of 8 inches: 400 grains of this soil, freed from moisture and green vegetable fibres, contained—

Calcareous and silicious sand,	102	*Grs.*
Decomposing vegetable matter,	55	
Carbonate of lime (chalk,)	160	
Silica (flint,)	50	
Alumina (clay,)	25	
Oxide of iron,	4	
Soluble vegetable matter and sulphate of lime (gypsum,)	4	
	400	

"This soil was then cropped for five seasons alternately, with—1, oats; 2, potatoes; 3, wheat; 4, carrots; 5, wheat. It was then again examined, and appeared to consist of—

Calcareous and silicious sand,	100	*Grs.*
Decomposing vegetable matter,	48	
Carbonate of lime (chalk,)	159	
Silica (flint,)	57	
Alumnia (clay,)	26	
Oxide of iron,	5	
Soluble vegetable and saline matter,	3	
Loss,	2	
	400	

Showing a very considerable diminution of the vegetable and animal matters, particularly when it is considered that the turf was incorporated with the soil.—*Farmers Encyclopædia.*

For the convenience of our readers, we will make a table by which, at a glance, may be seen the relative losses and gains of the respective constituents of the soil.

Recapitulation.

Constituents of the Soil.	Grs.	Grs.	Grs. Loss	Grs. Gain.
Calcareous and Silicious sand,	102	100	2	
Decomposing vegetable matter,	55	48	7	
Carbonate of Lime (Chalk,)	160	159	1	
Silica (Flint,)	50	57		7
Alumnia (Clay,)	25	26		1
Oxide of iron,	4	5		1
Soluble vegetable matter and Sulphate of lime (Gypsum,)	4	3	1	
Loss,		2		
	100	100	11	9

The facts presented by the above table are truly curious, and should induce farther experiments, as it is impossible by any one series of experiments, to test the truth in a way to defy doubt. Here we find that the soil, after five years culture, only lost in specific gravity or weight, *two* grains in *four hundred;* that while there was a loss of 7 grains of the decomposing *vegetable* matter, and one of the soluble vegetable matter and gypsum, there was a loss of but 2 grains of the calcareous sand and but 1 of the carbonate of lime, making in all 3 grains of the calcareous substances; that the Silica or flint gained 7 grains, in volume, and the oxide of iron 1. Whence, it may be naturally asked, did the crops derive their food during the 5 years to which the soil was subjected to culture? It must be very evident, that the 11 grains of lost or abstracted matter could not have supplied the wants of the crops growing during that period on 2 square yards of land; for though there is an *apparent* loss, it is only *apparent*, as there was also a *gain* of 9 grains, so that the actual loss was but *two* grains as stated in the table; the increase in *flint*, *clay*, and *oxide of iron*, is, doubtless the result of chemical changes, produced probably by the action of the lime in its different forms on these substances. We are told by the chemists that lime will convert the oxide of iron, or other ferruginous salts, into the sulphate of lime; this may probably be true; and yet, in a soil possessing 40 per cent. of the carbonate of lime, 25½ per cent. of calcareous sand, and 1 per cent. of gypsum, making 66½ per cent. of calcareous principles, we find the oxide of iron *increasing* at the rate of 25 per cent, while the Gypsum *decreased* precisely in the same ratio. We do not pretend to possess even a smattering of Chemical knowledge, and therefore must be excused from expressing our surprise at these results. To us they appear to militate against most of the approved theories, and thus impressed, we should like to see the lights of science irradiated from the minds of *Dana* and *Jackson*, in explanation of this ostensible discrepancy of action. Where, we will repeat, did the crops derive their nourishment from, as it is most evident that the *half* per cent. of loss could not have fed five successive crops?

Does all vegetable products derive their food from the atmosphere exclusively? or in part? If so, what is the peculiar office or agency performed by the earth?

Plan your Work before hand—Now you are paying a dollar or more per day for labor you must not let your men be idle for want of knowing what they are to do. If any of them happen to rise before you in the morning let them not stand gaping and whistling and wondering "what the old man will set them about," when he makes his appearance.*

Plan out your work the evening previous, when you yourself are wide awake, and let every one know what he is to do before breakfast; then if sickness, or drowsiness, or a friend should detain you, your business may go on. You will lay out your work better in the evening than when you are half awake in the morning, or after bad dreams.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

[*Excellent advice this! It would however be better for the "*old man*" to rise early, so as to say to his "*men*" —"come boys," as example and a pair of watchful eyes are most excellent promotives of diligence.

Ed. Am. Farmer.]

Training Animals while young.—There is so much good sense in the following that we cannot permit it to go to our readers without commending it to their notice. We take it for granted that it is from the pen of our friend Holmes, whose knowledge of *nature* and sound discrimination peeps out in every thing he writes.

Solomon says, "Train up a child when he is young, and when he is old he will not depart from it." This is true in regard to children as a general thing, but it is, if passible, more true in regard to animals of the lower orders, for they, not having so much scope of intellect, are not led about by propensities which so often overcome all the dictates of reason and salutary trainings of youth.

Every domestic animal, from the hog upward, is susceptible of education, more or less, and should receive it when young. The little pig, if subject to being handled and rubbed while with its dam, is always much more manageable when it becomes a hog, and may even become *amiable*, in a hoggish way, and very susceptible to the "Mesmeric influences of a rubbing stick," when applied in a proper manner to the tickling of his sides to make him "shoulder over" and go into a state of "*clairvoyance.*" If farmers or farmers' sons would take a little more pains to familiarize young animals, such as calves, we should not have so many vicious, kicking cows, or headstrong, crowding, runaway oxen. But this system would be still more productive of good among horses than any other class. The Arab horses are supposed to possess more natural docility than any other breed. Perhaps they do, but we doubt if they are endowed by nature with any more kindness of spirit than those of any other country. The account given of their management by travellers explains the whole mystery. The Arab and his family, and his mares and colts all lie together. The mare and the four legged colts, and the two legged colts all lie down together and play and become familiar with each other, so that an Arab's horse is perfectly broken by the time it is a month old. In this country, many colts are never so much as touched, much less handled and caressed, until they are three or four years old, or large enough to use. And they are *conquered* rather than tamed by kindness.

Hence it is no wonder that we have horses that are hard to catch in the field, when they see a man coming towards them—or are shy, or contrary and vicious. It is only the rising up of that spirit of defence which nature has implanted in them. Their first knowledge of mankind commenced in war, and their instinct leads them to look out for a battle whenever they have any thing to do with him. A little, very little time spent with such animals when young, would save a vast amount of trouble, labor and vexation through their lives. Train them while young—it is not necessary to work them any to make them familiar with all the routine of duties that will be required of them when older. But familiar handling—and training them to the word and the will is all that is needed.—*Maine Farmer.*

The Harvest.—In lower Virginia, the wheat is nearly all housed, and the crop is a good one. The corn is very fine. In Western Virginia, the small grain crops, particularly the wheat crop, are among the best that have been raised for many years. It the large counties of Frederick and Alleghany in Maryland, the wheat and oats are very indifferent—the corn about an average. In Canada the crops generally are unpromising. We learn from the Madison Banner, that the yield of wheat in Indiana will be at least equal to last year's crop. "A quantity of Siberian wheat, sowed by Mr. Hunter of Versailles, in April, will yield from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre, and it is believed will average 60 pounds to the bushel."

In Kentucky, the wheat in Shelby county is better than was anticipated. In Tennessee, the fields are rich with cotton blooms—the other crops are all abundant. In Illinois, the wheat crop will be greatly reduced. The Freetrader, (Illinois,) thinks that the price of wheat must be much higher than it has been for the past year. From the New York Tribune, we learn, that in Michigan, the wheat "generally looks fine, and from the very large quantity of new land put in wheat last Fall, the crop will be larger than ever before. In some places, they calculate on 30 and 35 bushels to the acre. A demand has lately sprung up for it from the Canada market, and prices advanced at Michigan city to $1. The new crop has been contracted for of many farmers on the Prairies, at 82 cents, deliverable at the owner's barns. Corn has rapidly improved within the last few weeks." The Norfolk Herald informs us, that Pasquotank county is probably the richest grain growing county in North Carolina—its sales of wheat and corn averaging, for the last 24 years, $250,000 per annum—yet, last year, it was compelled to *purchase* $40,000 worth for the subsistance of its population—the crops being cut off. But, by the strictest economy, they will, during the present year, recover from this heavy loss, if, as there is every reason to hope, the corn crop should turn out well.

In this (Richmond) market, no price is yet started for wheat.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

The Season.—During the past week we have had a number of most refreshing rains, highly beneficial to the corn crops and vegetation generally. The farmer, hereabouts, is also just in the midst of harvest, which turns out much better than had been expected, the yield in many cases being a full average crop, and the grain of good quality and well filled. As a whole, we have reason to rejoice in the abundance with which we are blessed, and the better prospects that surround us.—*Win. Virginian.*

The Crops.—We are glad to learn that there has been but slight injury done to the wheat, by the recent heavy and continued rains. Our farmers are nearly done harvesting, and their crop will generally be well secured, and we believe more than an average one.—*Queen Anne's Telescope.*

The Harvest.—In a day or two more our farmers generally will have cut their crops of wheat and rye. Notwithstanding the unfavorable prospects in the Spring, and the predictions of the desponding, from what we have seen and the information received from reliable sources, we are codfident that the aggregate quantity of wheat for the present year in old Washington county will nearly equal that of last year; and the quality certainly superior. Oats and Corn look well, and the crops of hay, already secured, are very abundant.—The farmers are in need of fair prices only for a full enjoyment of the fruits of their toil.—*Hagerstown Her.*

The Wheat Harvest is generally over, and has it is thought agreeably surprised the farmers generally, though

the fly was very injurious early in the season, the grain has turned out better than usual—the quantity made however cannot be considered much more than an average crop, though the quality is very good. In many places the oats have been cut, but owing to the backwardness of the spring, and consequently late seeding, scarcely an average crop can be expected; in many places it is quite green still.—Corn has improved greatly during the past week or ten days, and in this neighborhood the crop promises well. Tobacco is latter, many not having finished planting and replanting. The stand is bad, and what plants that are alive, grow slowly; the prospect for a good crop is gloomy, and should we not have a seasonable summer and late frost, the crop must be very short. This state of things is confined to no particular neighborhood or locality, but it is thought to be general.—*Lenardtown (Md.) Herald.*

Petersburg, Va., July 12th, 1843.—"The weather for the growing crop of Tobacco is as favorable as it could be desired. The fields look brilliant and promising, and if we should not have an early frost, we shall have a larger and a finer crop of Tobacco than has been known for years."

Canada Thistle.—The root of the Canada thistle is perennial, creeping, and exceedingly tenacious of life, with its prolific character, for it springs up from the filaments of the roots as well as from seed, making it the vilest pest in the form of a weed that has ever invaded American farms. The utmost vigilance will be required to prevent its spread wherever it may be discovered.

A great many devices have been resorted to for the eradication and destruction of the Canada thistle. Some aim at the entire removal of the root by machines contrived to cut off and harrow up the roots. Others rely upon mowing down the thistles when they are in full bloom, as a most certain method. Not content with simply cutting down, some apply common salt to the stems or crowns of the roots, which makes the destruction more sure. Low and frequent cutting down in summer about the blooming perod, will doubtless kill, since the roots are as much indebted for life to their leaves or lungs, as the leaves are to the roots. Neither can subsist long without the aid of the other important members of the system.

Munhaden Fish for Manure.—In many districts of Massachusetts and of Rhode Island the farmers are using the Munhaden fish to manure their lands. These are sold for 20 cents per barrel. The fish are about as large as the alewife and bear a close resemblance to that fish when it is running up stream in May.

Many farmers have spread these fish on the surface of grass lands and suffered them to lie uncovered.—Mr. Webster, at Marshfield, has spread great quantities over his mowing grounds. Some have put them in cornfields and suffered them to lie on the surface till the time of hoeing. But a great stench and a nuisance to the neighborhood follows this practice and we cannot commend it.

But there is a more weighty objection still to this use of the fish. A great loss of the virtue of the manure is sustained by leaving the fish thus exposed. They are fat, and by securing the whole virtue that is in them large quantities of manure may be cheaply made. They should first be put in compost heaps and covered close with loam, mould, or peat muck, and all this virtue would be secured.

From what we have seen we should judge that these fish would be the best and the cheapest article to convert peat muck to active manure; a single barrel would be enough for a cart load of peat. People in Chelsea are beginning to use these fish. Mr. Abijah Hastings has been taking some at Chelsea beach. We hope some of our Chelsea readers will make trial of these fish and let us know accurately their value in the compost heap.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

Winter Turnips.—English turnips may be sown among corn at any time in July. A wet day should be chosen, and if the ground has been recently stirred with the hoe before the rain there will be no need of burying the seed deeper than the rain will bury it.

We often have a good harvest of white turnips among corn without much labor. Some farmers soak the seed in fish oil to prevent the ravages of insects. The turnips will grow but little till the stalks of corn are cut, therefore if your first sowing, is destroyed by the fly, while the turnip is small, you can stir the ground again and sow a second time.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

Pear Tree Slug.—A day or two since upon examining our fruit trees, we observed all the leaves of a French pear tree dead, though not curled, and appeared as if they had been scorched or the tree had been struck with a fire blight.—Upon close inspection we saw traces of insects, and soon found what we supposed to be the pear tree Slug, which preys upon the pear and quince, and sometimes on the plum and cherry.

The saw flies appear in May or June, according to the season, lay their eggs, and in three weeks disappear—on the fourteenth day afterwards, the eggs begin to hatch and the slugs come out till the 20th of July; they at first are white, then become olive colored; the largest, when grown are about half an inch long; the head small and concealed under the fore part of the body; they are largest before and taper off behind, resembling small polly frogs or tad poles, or the small brown blood-suckers which are common in our brooks, and not those used as leaches.

This disgusting worm feeds on the upper part of the leaf, leaving nothing but the vines and skin beneath; they come to their growth in twenty-six days and burrow in the earth, and in sixteen days, having changed to the chrisalis state, come forth flies from the middle of July to the middle of August, and lay their egges for a second brood of young, which go into the earth in September or October, where they remain during winter and come out flies in the spring.

Remedies.—The Hon. John Lowell recommends ashes or quick lime, applied to the trees with a seive fastened to the end of a pole—when the dew is on the trees; he found this to answer the purpose. We have found ashes and strong soap suds fatal to these ravenous rascals; Mr. Haggerston's mixture of whale oil soap and water, two pounds soap to fifteen gallons water may prove still more effectual. Look to this matter now both as a cure and preventive.—*American Traveller.*

The Fruit-Growing Interest.—My attention was called a few mornings since by a small colored boy, Richard Semmes, about five years old, who had been assisting me about fruit trees, to a dozen shells of the chrysalis, near the root of a peach tree, of the wasp that injures the tree in the root, which had just left the tree. On cutting into the bark I found some of the worms, some in cocoons enveloping the chrysalis, some of the chrysalis that had cut through the cocoons, and a single female wasp, as I supposed, the head, wings, &c. of which were of a dark blue, the shoulders and back of a light beautiful brown color. On an examination of other peach trees I found that they had been at work at some of them, as the gum was exuding from the bark, and on cutting into it I found young worms the size of fine needles. A prompt application of strong ashes, or lime, urine, or soapsuds, may destroy them before much mischief shall have been done.

An Amateur.

National Intelligencer.

From the S. C. Temperance Advocate.

Planting, Raising and Preserving Sweet Potatoes.

Mr. Editor,—I wish to offer you a few thoughts on raising and preserving Sweet Potatoes, as I think them a very valuable part of the crop of this State, which has been too much neglected. I have been planting the sweet potato for the last 27 years, but never succeeded well, until within a few years past; owing in part to my want of knowing their true value, and in part to following the old rules, of our forefathers. But since I have adopted the plan which I now give to you, I have never failed either in making or preserving them.

The first thing is to select a sandy soil, and a sufficient quantity to plant one half in potatoes, the other in Cotton. The next year change them, and so continue from year to year, alternating the Potatoes and the Cotton. When I begin, the first year, the land being poor, I chop down all the cotton stalks, put in a small plough and break up the alleys deep and close, then run a harrow or skim plough, to level the alleys; the rows being from 3½ to 4 feet wide. I then throw in 8 or 10 wagon loads of compost in the alleys, and list with the hoes from the old beds, and cover all the manure completely. This is done in March so that the manure may have rain on it before the beds are put up. The first of April, I plough close and deep, and dress the beds with hoes, not very high or flat but a round, full bed. I plant in chops, at the distance of 10 to 12 inches. Great care is taken to have the chops of the same depth; the slips are cut, and placed in the bottom of the chop, and covered with the hoe: by so doing, I get all about the same depth, say 2 to 3 inches. I never fail to get a good stand, and all up at the same time. I let them alone, until they begin to branch a little. I then shave close and low down the sides of the beds, and pick all the grass from about the potatoes, lap up all in the middle with a plough. When the vines begin to run down the sides of the beds, I plough out and dress up a full bed. Great care is taken not to draw dirt on the vines, but under them.—This is all I do to them, the vines soon cover up every thing, and I am sure of 300 or 400 bushels to the acre.

After planting a few years, alternately with the cotton, as above, I need but little manure. It makes fine cotton crops also, 1200 to 1500 lbs. to the acre. So you see while I am making good potatoes, I am making fine cotton also. Great care is taken never to work the potatoes when the land is the least wet: the bed should be made, when the land is dry, so it will remain open and loose all the year, which is very essential.

To preserve them, as soon as the frost kills the vines, I slip them off, plough each side of the bed, and dig as fast as I can till noon, I then separate the inferior potatoes for the hogs, the good ones are then taken up in hand baskets, and piled up in hills, the place being selected convenient to the field, on a dry spot levelled with the hoes, and pine straw thrown over it, till the ground is covered. I then stack them up in rows on the straw. Care is taken to place them up so as not to be too wide in the leaton. From 50 to 75 bushels are put in a stack. I then slightly cover the potatoes with pine straw, add a few corn stalks, to keep the dirt from the potatoes, then take the spade and cover all up, 6, 8 or 10 inches, according to the weather, which is enough for the winter: leave an air hole at the top, put a block each side of the air hole, and lay a board or plank with some dirt on it to keep out water, until they are sufficiently aired, and the weather gets cold, then cover all over.

Be sure to dig in fair weather. Care should be taken when digging, not to throw the potatoes on each other, so that they may dry, and that they may not be bruised; this done carefully, they will not rot. I put up near 4000 bushels last year, and I am sure I did not lose 10 bushels.

Some may think the above manuring very high for potatoes, as it has often been said they would not bear much manure, on strong land. This is a mistake. If you will put them in a sandy soil, they will bear as much manure as cotton. Last year I planted one acre so highly manured, that it seemed to me all would be vines sure enough. I cut the vines twice with cradles, and made 443 bushels. This year I have planted one acre with the rows 3½ feet apart, and put on it 15 wagon loads of compost. All the land is covered over at this date, with the vines, I intend to experiment on them. Some of the vines I will cut down with the cradle, and leave some with the vines on them, and let you know the result.

I have been often astonished to see men driving their wagons over the neighborhood, in the spring and summer, hunting corn; ask them why they buy corn, they would say their land was so poor and sandy they could not make bread. Why not plant potatoes? They would say their land was too poor for them. I am sure every man can make compost, and no matter how poor your land is, if you put plenty of that on it, you can save one third of the corn crop.—Your potatoes will fatten all your hogs, and feed your stock of hogs all through the fall and winter, until late in the Spring. They are also good food for the people, if half corn is given. In fact all that I have ever had the management of, have preferred half potatoes, and this you may do for half the year; say from the 20th of September, until the 20th of March.

A Wateree Planter.

Kershaw, June 23, 1843.

Beans for Winter.—Gather in July and August, as fast as they mature and dry, all your small lima beans (called Carolina and butter beans;) dry them thoroughly after shelling, and put away in a bag, hung up. They are very nearly as good in winter as the fresh bean is in July, and besides are a change when there are so few vegetables.

Medical Plants should be cut before the commencement of dog-days. So says an old herbalist, as after that time they in this climate generally lose much of their healing virtues, and are supposed by some to imbibe pernicious properties from the dews and rains. Without vouching for the correctness of these statements, however, we would candidly recommend to every person who is in the

practice of saving herbs, either for himself or for market, to cut early, and cure with as little exposure to the sun as possible. Every head of a family, should lay by a sufficient store of herbs in the fall, to supply the necessary wants of the members during the remainder of the year. He should also endeavor to inform himself as regards their peculiar properties, as well as of the character of the complaints to which they are commonly applied. It is bad economy to run for the regular practitioner every time one takes a cold, or needs a potion.—*Maine Cult.*

EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA.—Intelligence is brought through the newspapers of the general prevalence of influenza, at the South. West and North. Within a short time numerous cases have been brought under notice in this city. There is a slight soreness of the throat, a tendency to cough, occasionally, together with a sense of soreness extending down the walls of the chest. Some who have taken the least medicine appear to have escaped with less suffering than those who have been medicated the most actively. This is no reason why nothing should be attempted, however, by any means, as it is possible those were cases in which nature was competent to carry on the work of cure without the assistance of art. When medicine is necessary, it should be cautiously administered, under the watchful care of a physician; but no half way measures are ever to be tolerated. The dabbling with a little of this and that, which every body recommends without knowing any thing about the malady or the article, makes sad inroads upon the health of all communities.—*Bos. Med. Sur. and Jour.*

HOME EDUCATION OF DAUGHTERS.—Messrs. Editors:—There is a subject which might perhaps, with propriety, find a place in your journal, if some able pen could take it up, and treat it according to its importance. The subject to which I allude, is the HOME EDUCATON OF DAUGHTERS.

Where, but at home, are nurtured and expanded all the finer feelings of our nature, all the sympathies of the heart. The daughter in relieving the mother of passing and indispensable cares, of administering to the wants of father, brother, or sister, enjoys infinitely more heartfelt satisfaction, than she could in displaying her attainments, (be they ever so numerous,) in what are styled the more polite accomplishments.

The aim of education seems to be, to fit each of us to fill with ability and propriety, our individual station in life. A correct home education, must therefore, be regarded as the corner-stone of all that is truly desirable, excellent, or beautiful, in female accomplishments. What though the superstructure be ever so beautiful and elegant, ever so symmetrical and tasty, yet if the foundation be deficient, where is the worth of the edifice? Who would choose it for a resting place? Who would repose in it with trust and security.

The American mother should, above all others, feel the importance of training her daughters to habits of domestic industry, to the cares and duties of *real* life, which tend to call forth the enterprise and energies of their natures, which qualify for usefulness, rather than to shine and dazzle. Let the useful, the agreeable, and ornamental, be made to harmonize. Our daughters should be taught to feel, that a practical acquaintance with domestic labor, is as indispensable to their thorough education, as the knowledge of music, drawing, or the languages, and that to understand plain needlework, is much more requisite, than skill in embroidery. There is time enough, if introduced advantageously from infancy to maturity, to learn all these things. While a pactical knowledged of every branch of household economy detracts nothing from her accomplishments, it adds a pleasing lustre to her character.

If, now, I have said enough to provoke some competent person to take up this subject, you will not again be troubled with communications from IDA.

Central N. Y. Farm.

The New York Courier says that a Steam Cotton Press is in full operation in that city, which, simply by the direct action of steam upon the piston, compresses a bale of cotton of the largest size to any density required—the degree of pressure being regulated with exactness by a self-acting steam governor. The editor of the Courier speaks of it in very favorable terms.

BALTIMORE MARKET, July 24, 1843.

PROVISIONS—			
Beef, Balt. mess,	$10 a	Butter, Glades, No. 1,	
Do. do. No. 1,	9½a	Do. do. 2,	
Do. prime,	a	Do. do. 3,	
Pork, mess	11½a	Do. Western, 2,	a8
Do. No. 1	10a10½	Do. do. 3,	a6
Do. prime	9a9½	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1,	7a7½
Do. cargo,		Do. do. 2,	none
Bacon, hams, Ba. lb.	8½	Do. Western, 1,	7a7½
Do. middlings, "	a	Do. do. 2,	
Do. shoulders, "	a	Do. do. bbls 1,	
Do. asst'd, West.	4½a5	Cheese, casks,	6½a7
Do. hams,	5a6	Do. boxes,	6½a7½
Do. middlings,	4½a5	Do. extra,	10a20
Do. shoulders,	3½a3¾		
COTTON—			
Virginia,	6 a 7	Tennessee, lb.	
Upland,	6 a 7½	Alabama,	6½a 8
Louisiana,	7 a 8	Florida,	7a7½
North Carolina,	7 a	Mississippi	
LUMBER—			
Georgia Flooring	12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P.	7a10
S. Carolina do	9a11	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P.	7a10
White Pine, pann'l	25a27	Shingles, W. P.	2a9
Common,	20a22	Shingles, ced'r,	3.00a9.00
Select Cullings,	14a16	Laths, sawed,	1.25a 1.75
Common do	8a10	Laths, split,	50a 1.00
MOLASSES—			
Havana, 1st qu. gl	16½a18	New Orleans	20½a23
Porto Rico,	21a24½	Guadaloupe & Mart	19a
English Island,		Sugar House,	28a36
TOBACCO—			
Common	2½a 3½	Yellow,	7 a 9
Brown and red,	4 a 5	Fine yellow,	7½a10
Ground leaf,	6 a 7	Virginia,	4 a 9
Fine red	6½a 8	Rappahannock,	
Wrappery, suitable for segars,	8a13	Kentucky,	3 a 7
		St. Domingo,	13 a11
Yellow and red,	7a10	Cuba,	15 a38
PLASTER PARIS—			
Cargo, pr ton cash	2.87a	Ground per bbl.	1.00a

WOOL—

WASHED.		UNWASHED.	
Saxony,	33a35	Saxony and Merino	16a18
Full Merino,	30a33	Common, to ¼ blood,	14a17
3-4 blood do.	27a30	Pulled,	
1-2 do do	24a27		
1-4 and common,	18a20		
Tub washed,	18a20		

SUGARS—			
Hav. wh. 100lbs	7.50a9.00	St. Croix, 100lbs	5.00a7.00
Do. brown	6.50a7.50	Brazil, white,	7.00a8.00
Porto Rico,	5.00a7.50	Do. brown,	
New Orleans,	4.50a6.25	Lump, lb. c.	
FLOUR—We quote			
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl.		$5.	a
Do. City Mills,		5.50	a
Do. Susquehanna,		5.00	a
Rye, first		3.00	a
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.		2.87	a 3
Do. per hhd.		$12 75	a13.
GRAIN—			
Wheat, white, p bu.	110	Peas, black eye,	112
" best Pa. red	110a	Clover seed, store	3.50a3.75
" ord. to pri. Md	a	Timothy do	1.87a2.25
Corn, white,	52a53	Flaxseed, rough st. p.	1.25
" yellow Md.	54a 55	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs.	1.25
Rye, Pa.	56 a	Ship Stuff, bus.	20a22
Oats, Md.	25a	Brown Stuff,	14a15
Beans,	112a	Shorts, bushel,	10a
SOAP—			
Baltimore white,	12a14	North'rn, br'n & yel.	3½a4½
" brown & yell'w	4½a5½		
CANDLES—			
Mould, common,	9a10	Sperm,	24a25
Do. choice brands,	10½	Wax,	60a65
Dipped,	8a 9		
RAISINS—Malaga bunch, box,			1 60a1 65
COFFEE—			
Havana,	7 a 8	Java, lb.	10 a13
P. Rico & Laguay.	7½a 8	Rio,	7¼a 8½
St. Domingo,	6 a 6½	Triage,	5 a 7
FEATHERS—per lb.			20a28

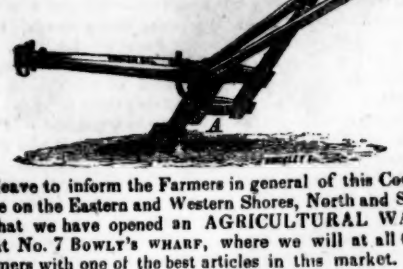
Cattle—Only about 100 head beef cattle were offered on Monday at the scales, all of which were sold, at an advance on the rates of the last week, viz. $2.12½ for infe rior to 2.62 for prime quality, on the hoof, equal to about 4.25a$5 net.

Flour continues in limited demand; for city mills the millers are very firm at 5.50 for new wheat flour.

Grain—Numerous parcels of new Va. and Md. weth have appaered in market, but the prices of last week could not be maintained.—Sales of fair to prime lots at 105a110c. and of 1600 bu. old prime Pa. at 110c. Pa. yellow corn 55c.

Tobacco—The demand continues very active for Md. but owing to the small receipts, transactions have been less extensive than they would otherwise have been. Good descriptions of Md. sell readily; comm. and inferior sorts rather dull—Last week's quotations are continued; the demand for Ohio has also been very active, and considerable sales were made during the week within range of quotations, viz.: common to mid. $3a4. 50, good $5a6; fi'e red & wrappery 6.50a10; fine yellow 7. 50a10, and ex wrapp. 11a13. Inspect's: 608 hds Md. 558 Ohio, 98 Ky.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.



We beg leave to inform the Farmers in general of this County, and of those on the Eastern and Western Shores, North and South Carolina, that we have opened an AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, at No. 7 BOWLY'S WHARF, where we will at all times supply Farmers with one of the best articles in this market. We will fill orders, and supply country merchants at the lowest cash prices, and at the shortest notice,—we have on hand AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions, among which ranks the economical WILEY PLOUGH, and the MINOR and HORTON PLOUGH, so celebrated in the States of New York and Pennsylvania. This is one of the cheapest Ploughs to the Farmer that has ever yet been invented—it leaves the earth in perfect order for seeding. The Shear is so constructed as to have a double point and edge. Our Castings are of the Composition metal manufactured at the North, and is allowed by some of our most experienced farmers to wear three times as long as those manufactured here.

We keep on hand all kinds of PLOUGH CASTINGS, PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, HARROWS, Two Horse-power Endless Chain THRESHING MACHINES, WHEAT FANS, GRAIN CRADLES, MOWING SNEATHS and SCYTHES, STRAW and HAY CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, revolving HORSE RAKES. Also, other Implements and Tools used in farming. We also keep GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS.

Baltimore, July 26. 1843. JAMES HUEY & CO.

THE BOMMER MANURE METHOD,

Which teaches how to make vegetable manure without the aid of live stock, in from 15 to 30 days, by a course of humid fermentation set into action at a cost of from 50 cts. to $4.

And also to make Compost IN A FEW DAYS. And how to make a rich fertilizing liquid called "purin," having all the strength without the acrid qualities of urine.

With the view of graduating the cost, to the quantity of land upon which it may be desired to use the method, the following scale of prices has been adopted, viz:

For Gardens of any extent - - - -	$6 00
Farms under 100 acres - - - -	10 00
Farms from 100 to 200 acres - - - -	15 00
do from 200 to 400 acres - - -	20 00
do over 400 acres - - - - -	25 00

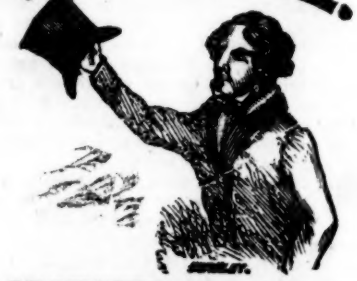
By the remittance of the sum here specified, a copy of the method will be sent by mail or in any other mode proposed by the purchaser.

All letters of inquiry must be post paid.

ABBETT & CO., Baltimore,
Proprietors of the patent right for the Southern & Western States.

☞The publisher of any newspaper who is following agricultural pursuits, by giving our advertisement insertion to the amount of a single method of any extent which he may want, and sending to us a copy of each number containing it, shall have for his own exclusive use a copy of the method remitted to him by mail or otherwise as he may order. jy 26 A. & CO.

W.H.KEEVIL.



MARKET STREET.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNTRY,
IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A FINE HAT AND SAVE ONE DOLLAR, you should purchase at "KEEVIL'S"
CELEBRATED HAT STORE,
74 BALTIMORE ST. ONE DOOR EAST of HOLLIDAY ST.
Established A. D. 1837,
FOR THE SALE OF "ONE PRICE" HATS,
☞AS FOLLOWS.☜

Baltimore made French style Silk (fur body)	$2 50
Fine black Russia, an elegant article,	3 00
Do black Cassimer	3 50
Best quality Nutria Beaver, very light, of unsurpassed beauty and texture,	4 00

NO TWO PRICES—NO ABATEMENT—SALES FOR CASH.
Look well and remember the name,
Jy 26 tf KEEVIL & CO.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage.

fe 23 WM. TREGO, Balfimore.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber begs leave to assure the public that he is prepared to execute orders for any of his agricultural or other machinery or implements with promptness. His machinery is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe the varions kinds, but merely annex names and prices:

Portable Saw Mill with 12 ft. carriage, and 24 ft. ways and 4 ft. saw,	$300
Extra saws for shingles, with 3 pair of head blocks,	125
Post Morticing Auger,	15
Bands,	10
Horse Power of great strength,	200
Corn and Cob Crusher, wt. 600 lb.	65
Thrashing Machine, wt. 300 lb.	75
Corn Planter, wt. 100 lb.	25
Thrashing Machine, wt. 600 lb.	150
Grist Mill, 2½ ft. cologne stones,	150
Do. 3 ft. do.	175
Belts for the same,	15
Post Auger, wt. 15 lbs.	5
Tobacco Press complete, portable,	85
ortable Steam Engine, with portable Saw Mill and cutting off Saw,	3500
Large Sawing and Planing Machine with cutting off saw, or cross cutting for arge establishments,	1100
If made of iron,	3000
Large Boring and Morticing machine for large establishments	150
Tenoning Machine	200
Vertical Saw	125
Small Morticing Machine, suitable for carpenters,	25

All of which articles are made in the most superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and warranted to answer the purposes for which they are intended. It cannot be expected that the subscriber can speak of the merits of the above enumerated articles within the compass of an advertisement. Suffice it to say, that each have found numerous purchasers, and proved entirely satisfactory. The Portable Saw Mill with a 10-horse power engine, can cut, *with perfect ease*, 10,000 feet of lumber a day, and, if necessary, could greatly exceed that quantity.

GEORGE PAGE,
West Baltimortreet, Baltimore, Md.

☞Pamphlets containing cuts with descriptions of the above named machines, can be had on application (if by letter post paid) to the subscriber, or to Mr. S. Sands, at the office of the American Farmer. sep 1 tf

BARNABY & MOOERS' PATENT SIDE-HILL & LEVEL LAND PLOUGH.

To which was been awarded the following and Several other Premiums, viz.—By the American Institute, at their Ploughing Match at Newark, N. J. 1842, the First Premium, a Silver Cup—and at their Annual Ploughing-Match for 1841, at Sing Sing, N.Y. a Gold Medal for the best work done, lightest draught, and best principle of construction.—answering for "general purposes." The N. York State Agricultural Society, awarded it an Extra Premium of $30, at their Annual Ploughing-Match at Syracuse for 1841.

The following are its advantages over the Common Plough, viz.—1st. Ease of Draught—2d. Perfection of Work—3d. Strength and Durability—4th. All Dead Furrows may be prevented, as the Furrows can all be turned one way—5th. Any width of Furrows may be turned, between 8 18 inches, by moving the catches in the cross piece towards the handles for a wide Furrow,—and towards the centre for a narrow one—6th. Placing the beam in the centre of the cross-piece, makes it a "Double Mould-Board Plough," turning a Furrow both ways at the same time,—answering for Green-Ridging, Ploughing between Corn and Potatoes, or any any crop cultivated in rows or drills,—and for Digging Potatoes.

The subscribers having purchased the Right to Manufacture the above celebrated Ploughs, for the State of Maryland, are now prepared to furnish Farmers with the same,—and they pledge themselves to the Public, to mannfacture this Plough in the Very Best Manner, both as to materials and workmanship. ☞All Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞Price as Follows, (adding Transportation.)—No. 2, 45lb. at $7. No. 3, wt. 70 lbs. $10—No. 4, 80 lbs. $11—No. 5, 90 lbs. $12. Extra edge, 50 Cents. For Colter, if added, laid with steel, $1.50. Wheel, $1,50. Shin Pieces, 12½ Cents.

DENMEADS & DANIEDS, corner Monument and North-sts. who having purchased Mott & Co's interest, are now sole owners.

B. H. WILSON, No. 52, Calvert st. 1 door below Lombard, is Agent for the sale of the above Plough. Baltimor8e, Nov 23, 1842

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber offers for sale Berkshire Pigs, 2 to 4 months lod, from the piggery of Messrs. Gorsuch, and others of the best breeders in Maryland, at $12 1-2 deliverable in this city, or $15 caged with food for any port on the coast of the U.S. m 29 S. SANDS

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court for Baltimore County, the undersigned Administrators, with the Will annexed of ANN SOMERVELL, will offer at public sale, on Tuesday, 1st of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the Farm occupied by them, situated ON THE YORK ROAD, 4 MILES FROM THE CITY OF BALTIMORE AND OPPOSITE GOVANSTOWN, a part of the personal property of the estate, consisting of ONE FULL BLOODED DURHAM COW; one 7-8 DITTO; One 3-4 ditto; 2 farming Horses; 1 road Wagon; 1 hay Carriage; 1 patent horse Rake; 1 ditto Straw Cutter, 1 ditto Corn Sheller; 1 Harrow; 1 Cider Press, together with a variety of valuable Farming Implements. Terms of Sale, Cash.

JOHN B. H. FULTON,
ANN S. FULTON,
Administrators of Ann Somervell.

July 12, 1843.

BLOODED STOCK, FARMING IMPLENTS, &c. Will be offered for sale at the same time by the subscriber, his valuable stock, consisting of Durham and Devon Cows and Bulls and their crosses; and Berkshire and Woburn HOGS. Also two valuable Saddle and Shaft Horses; Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, and Farming Implements generally, together with a large quantity of Straw, and about 50 Tons of Clover and Timothy Hay. Terms made known on the day of Sale. JOHN B. H. FULTON.

july 19

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Having accumulated a large stock of first quality Oyster Shell Lime, at my kilns on the Potomac River, I beg leave to say to the Farmers and Planters generally, and more especially to those who are anxious to improve their lands, and have been deterred from doing so by the scarcity of money and low prices of their produce, that I will sell them lime, delivered on board of vessels at the kilns, either at Lancaster's Tide Mill, near the mouth of the Wicomico River; Lower Cedar Point, or Pickewaxin Creek, at 6½ Cents per bushel, payable March 1st, 1844, (if ordered, deliverable between this date and 1st of August next,) or I will deliver it on the above terms, charging in addition the customary freight, which must in all cases be cash. Orders addressed to me, at *Milton il Post Office, Charles County, Md.*, will receive prompt attention from

WM. M. DOWNING.

ja 25 6m

BENTLEY'S AGRICLTURAL STEAM GENERATOR

MANUFACTURED BY BENTLEY, RANDALL & Co.,

Manufacturers of *Bentley's Convoluted Steam Boilers*, Baltimore, Md. for steaming Corn Stalks, Hay, Potatoes, Boiling water, &c. It is also highly recommended to Tanners for steaming Leaches, also for various manufacturing and mechanical purposes, where steam or large quantities of hot water is required. This article is made wholly of iron, and was got up expressly to meet the wants of the Agricultural community, and it is confidently believed that for simplicity, durability, economy in money, fuel, time, and room combined its equal has not been offered to the public. It possesses all the pinciples of the most approved Tubular Locomotive Boilers, for saving of fuel, while the construction is such that one of equal size, strength and durability that has herstofore cost $100, or more, is now offered at $45. It is operated equally well with Anthracite coal as with wood, and can be removed by two persons at pleasure.—Prices No. 1 $45, considered of capacity enough for ordinary Farm purposes; No. 2 $60, No. 3 $75.

BENTLEY, RANDALL & Co.
McCausland's Brewery, Holliday, st. near Pleasant.

We have the liberty of referring to the following gentlemen, viz:—David Barnum, Esq. City Hotel; Captain Jackson, warden of the Maryland Penitentiary, and Doct. Robt Dorsey of Edw., where they can be seen in operation.

Agents, J. F. Callan, Esq. Washington City; Capt. John Brooks, Upper Marlboro', Prince Georges' Co. Md. where samples can be seen. For numerous testimonials in favor of the above call on the manufacturers or their agents.

N. B. B. R. & Co., are also agents for Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers. Balto. Md., Dec. 1842.

de. 7

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally by or letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap. 22 3m E. J COOPER.

DURHAM BULL AND BERKSHIRE BOAR.

FOR SALE,—A two years old Durham Bull of beautiful figure and fashionable blood, being out of a very high bred herd book cow and got by BEMENT's celebrated Bull *Astoria*. An animal of finer form or temper cannot be found. He will be sold at the extremely low price of $150.

Also, a two years old Berkshire Boar,—a fine animal, selected from the piggery of C. N. Bement—Price $15.

Also, a young Berkshire SOW, a year old, with 5 pigs by the above boar, 4 weeks old—Price $15.

Apply at the office of the American Farmer. June 14

A MARKET GARDENER WANTED.

One who can come well recommended, (and none other need apply) will find a good situation on application to S. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer. je 21 3tf

OXEN—Two pair well broken, wanted—Apply as above.